

July 15 1852 P.S.

I have written to him again to ~~change~~  
 alter some names in compliance with  
 you best - also I had published  
 described as *Galinsoga calva* what  
 your observations have reminded me  
 was put into the genus by HBK and  
 transferred by DC. to *Sabatia* where I  
 never thought of *Wrightii* forest I have  
 attend it to *Galinsoga verticillata* - I  
 have asked for a spare copy of the  
 paper for you. - I hope you are  
 describing *Keenanii* for him.

Definitively I put *Phaca* into *Astragalus*  
 There are umbellifer *Astragalus* in almost  
 all the groups and in many a gradual  
 passage from the complete dipentemoid  
 to none at all - all the sepals flowered  
*Tragacantha* ~~is~~ without the dipentemoid

I think I am clearing up a little the  
 tribes of Papilionaceous genera - at least  
 I hope so - I must do something for  
*Stora India* for which I am doing the  
*Leguminosae*

M<sup>rs</sup> Beutham must again defer  
 writing to M<sup>r</sup> Gray - she fell and hurt  
 her arm a fortnight ago and must keep  
 it in a sling for weeks to come - as  
 however her writ is free she will now  
 begin to write a little and as soon as she can  
 fill a sheet without fatigue she will  
 herself write

Ever yours sincerely  
 George Beutham

July 15/52

My dear Gray

Many thanks for the paper just  
 received - I have also received the amount  
 due from you for Bertoloni and for  
 Spence's plants with many thanks -  
 and the first part of your most valuable  
 work on Wright's Plants - I regret that  
 before I received it I had already dispatched  
 my enumeration of Rostk's Compositae  
 for I had not thought of examining  
 what *Eupatorium diffusum* and *tuberosum*  
 Mexican beyond ascertaining their  
 identity and therefore have not referred  
 the former to *Prickelia* or the latter to  
*Geordia* as I have no doubt you are right  
 in doing. I have <sup>described</sup> published in it several new  
*Cononia*, *Eupatoria* and *Senecio* - one  
*Eupatorium* I had half a mind to make  
 a genus of - the umbels of *Eupatorium*  
 but the pappus of 5 setae only - not paleae  
 as in *Ageratum* but slender as in *Eupatorium*  
 I was also much puzzled with a long series  
 of *Eupatoria* allied to *Chrysanth.* a *pauicalatum*  
 (both of which I had got wrongly named or in great  
 confusion when you saw my herb.) and I fear  
 I may have made too many species. *Corypha*  
*subdecurrens* and its allies ought I should think  
 to go into *Erythron* (*Cenantes*) - many new  
*Helianthem* - *Figueria* *hirsuta* *Perbenia* etc  
 a fine *Pithecia* very near one of *Keenanii* but  
 distinct two dichroetes which had I seen you

book I should have called *Leptocarpus* a new genus with the habit of a large *Thibaudia* (of the many headed etc.) which I have called *Podochocnium* because the achenes are born on a stem half as long as the achene, & compressed or winged. The achenes are almost palea - like you I have reduced *Natypetium* to *Egletes*, *viriosa* - DC. *E. dominicensis* & *glabrata* is I think a distinct species and I have added another - *E. Canaliculata* puzzled me with the ray flower, <sup>female</sup> sterile but without anthers but otherwise like those of the disk or rather smaller - not peltiform as in *Erechtitidis* nor ligulate as in *Leucis* - *Erechtitidis cordifolia* I reduce *E. umbellata* Gardner - I have it from numerous places in Brazil the W. Indies & Mexico - I think it distinct from your *E. hieracifolia* though very near it & I think *E. hieracifolia* from Mexico belongs to *cordifolia* - altogether Kuntz's Compositae amount to under 170 species but many of the new ones from some of the mountains they call volcanos (especially Frazer and Maruya both I believe in Nicaragua) are very distinct. I have kept one or two specimens for you but unfortunately there were very few to spare.

I find that there are some misplaced labels in my N. Zealand plants from Cunningham which may have occasioned wrong determinations in your Ann. Appl. Exp. plants - at least I have found one *Saururus calycaris* and *S. Tavaire* had the labels interchanged - but you will easily find this out as *S. calycaris* is a Helianthus and *S. Tavaire* a Persea new genus, (*Neurodaphne* & D. Hook.) which includes *S. Tawa*

I have just worked up *Thermopsis* and *Baptisia* - which are perfectly distinct genera though difficult to characterize on account of the E. Indian species, of which the fruit proper gradually from *T. lanceolata* to the inflated fruit of *T. inflata* - still *T. inflata* fruit is very different from any *Baptisia*. Its habit is *Baptisia* like *Thermopsis*?

All *Thermopsis* of which the lower part of the stem is known to me have a ~~caespitose~~ perennial root often arising throwing up annual stems of which the lower stipules are leafless and reduced to a membranous sheath - next come one two or more stipular sheaths with 2, 3 or 4 foliaceous lobes and then pass into the regular leafy stipules with a leaf between them - the passage is much more gradual in the Asiatic than the American species but the lower leafless stipules may be seen in all but *T. mollis* of which I have not the lower part of the stem and *T. fraxinifolia* which I have not got at all - How is it in these two - and have you a specimen of the latter to spare?

I have not the lower part of the stem of a single *Baptisia* - are these stems annual or perennial? & their growth like that of *Thermopsis*? What is *Baptisia* *Leaven*, *Leaven*?

Since I wrote the above I have heard from Kuntz that he is pointing my Enumeration of his Rubiaceae & Compositae